

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.9430, 56.9000,
-6.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	985B1B
RGB	152, 91, 27
RGB Percent	60%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.4038, 0.6432, 0.8938
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.82, 0.40
HSL	31°, 70%, 35%
HSV	31°, 82%, 60%
XYZ	16.8914, 14.2352, 2.8986
YIQ	101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

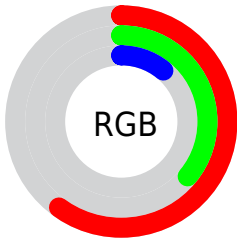
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 152, 27
Decimal	9984795
CIE _{Lab}	44.57, 20.04, 44.71
CIE _{LCh}	45, 48.997, 65.856
Yxy	14.2352, 0.4964, 0.4184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288174875 (0xFF985B1B)
YUV	101.9430, -36.9469, 43.9000
Hunter-Lab	37.7296, 13.8873, 21.8558

Details

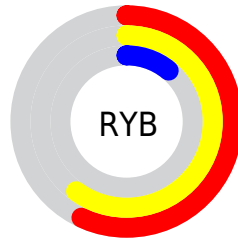
The YIQ color **101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **77.0570, -56.9000, 6.9720**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.5200, 62.5850, -5.3750**, and **55.1190, 44.8410, -3.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1240, 63.6400, -7.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.7620, 50.1600, -5.9680**.

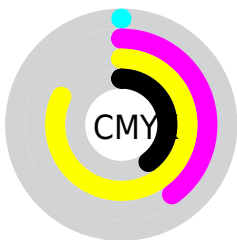
Distribution



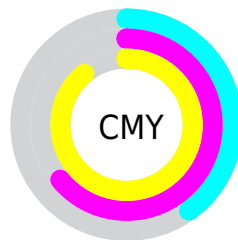
- Red (60%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.9430, 56.9000,
-6.9720

101.9430, 56.9000,
-6.9720

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

76.1060, 54.8830,
-8.9650

154.5200, 62.5850,
-5.3750

54.5320, 45.1160,
-2.6600

182.1890, 65.0150,
-5.3610

33.8330, 34.2030,
2.3870

205.1880, 57.5880,
-8.4280

12.8570, 25.6280,
9.1160

224.7020, 41.2210,
-14.6750

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.8030, 24.5790,
-21.4450

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 101.9430, 56.9000,
-6.9720

■ 101.9430, 56.9000,
-6.9720

■ 96.1240, 63.6400,
-7.9760

■ 107.7620, 50.1600,
-5.9680

■ 91.2340, 69.1420,
-8.5700

■ 114.1680, 43.1450,
-5.4870

■ 120.1010, 36.0840,
-4.1720

■ 126.5070, 29.0690,
-3.6910

■ 132.3260, 22.3290,
-2.6870

■ 138.7320, 15.3140,
-2.2060

■ 144.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 150.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 156.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



102.3040, 64.0940, 16.8460



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



98.9430, 38.5640, -27.1000

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



86.1430, -70.3270, -30.5430



108.0080, -10.5050, 30.7030

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



77.0570, -56.9000, 6.9720

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.2090, -86.7470, 2.7330



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



90.1160, -82.8920, -17.5800

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



79.5940, -56.0200, -42.0360



89.7860, -90.2300, -5.7340



106.9500, 30.9410, 39.4930

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



96.7490, 15.5030, -33.1770



89.7860, -90.2300, -5.7340



105.7500, -27.5140, 25.0780

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



179.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980



71.5570, 54.2770, 46.0930



87.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



120.1900, 89.6370, -11.0590



137.7500, 40.1250, -38.8750



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



84.1240, 63.6400, -7.9760



7.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.0570, -56.9000, 6.9720



80.8100, -89.6370, 11.0590



41.2500, -40.1250, 38.8750



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



56.4630, -63.9150, 7.4530



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720.

-6.9720.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720

Protanopia

101.3370, 31.8230, -20.5690

Deuteranopia

101.0890, 44.3850, -16.9510



Tritanopia

106.6140, 39.7940, 16.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720

Protanomaly

101.8760, 40.6710, -15.7210

Deuteranomaly

101.5350, 49.0610, -13.5870

Tritanomaly

104.8670, 46.0310, 8.2950

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.9560, 20.4950, -2.4890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(152, 91, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 91, 27)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 91, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 91, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 91, 27) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 91, 27) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 91, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 91, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 91, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 91,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 91, 27) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 91,  
27) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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